



# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS  
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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 14

Field activities were halted over most of the state by heavy rainfall amounts, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Some storms were severe, resulting in wind and hail damage as well. There is a considerable amount of standing water and low-land flooding across central and southern Indiana.

### CORN AND SOYBEANS

**Corn planting** is 97 percent complete, behind 100 percent last year, but ahead of the 94 percent average for this date. By region, corn planting is virtually complete in the north (except for replanting that will be necessary due to frost damage), 99 percent complete in the central (except where flooding will force replanting), and only 85 percent complete in the south. Ninety-two percent of the corn is **emerged**. By region, 98 percent is emerged in the north, 95 percent in the central, and 75 percent in the south. **Soybean planting** is 88 percent complete, behind 92 percent last year, but 9 percent ahead of the average. By region, soybean planting is 98 percent complete in the north, 92 percent complete in the central, and 59 percent complete in the south. Eighty percent of the soybean crop is **emerged**. By region, 91 percent is emerged in the north, 84 percent in the central, and 50 percent in the south.

### WINTER WHEAT

**Winter wheat condition** is rated 64 percent good to excellent, a decrease of 1 percent from last week. In addition to lodging, disease pressure is on the increase due to continued wet weather. Wheat **harvest** is 2 percent complete. Harvest had not begun at this time last year.

### OTHER CROPS

Transplanting of **tobacco** is 45 percent complete, well behind the 63 percent average for this date. First cutting of **alfalfa** is 81 percent complete, well ahead of 35 percent last year and the 60 percent average.

### DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 2.4 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 1 percent very short, 3 percent short, 37 percent adequate and 59 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 1 percent very short, 5 percent short, 50 percent adequate and 44 percent surplus.

#### CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Planted	97	96	100	94
Corn Emerged	92	86	NA	NA
Soybeans Planted	88	84	92	79
Soybeans Emerged	80	63	NA	NA

#### CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	6	27	56	9
Soybeans	2	8	28	54	8
Winter Wheat 6/14	2	8	26	52	12
Winter Wheat 1997	1	4	29	55	11
Pasture	1	3	22	59	15

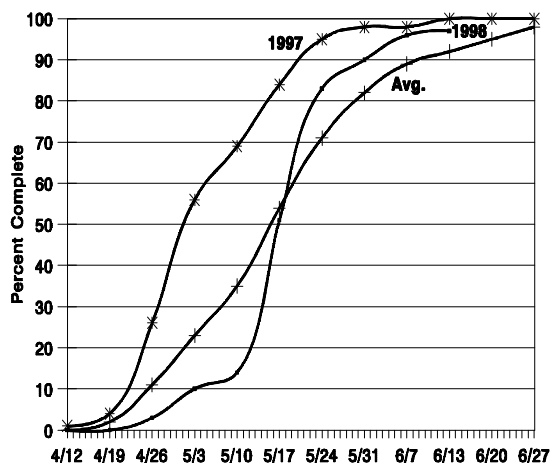
#### SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	5	0
Short	3	17	0
Adequate	37	57	42
Surplus	59	21	58
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	2	0
Short	5	11	0
Adequate	50	67	50
Surplus	44	20	50

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician  
--Lance Honig, Agricultural Statistician  
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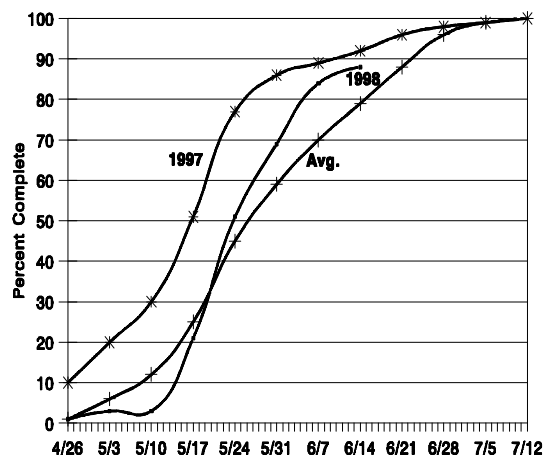
## Crop Progress

### % Corn Planted - Indiana



Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

### % Soybeans Planted - Indiana



Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

## Late Planting & Replanting Considerations for Southern Indiana

*Continued wet weather throughout southern Indiana this second week of June has almost put an end to the opportunity for finishing up planting of intended corn acres. Let's look at a few issues of interest.*

### Hybrid Maturity Considerations

Because of different climatic patterns, south central and southeast Indiana corn farmers should consider "pulling the plug" on corn planting by about June 24, while southwest Indiana corn planting can continue through about the end of June. While either situation seems awfully late to be planting corn, two factors play into this opportunity.

First of all, typical "full season" hybrid maturities planted throughout southern Indiana commonly use far less than the available season-long accumulation of growing degree days (GDD). This fact is why little maturity switching has been necessary for plantings to date. Secondly, research from Purdue and Ohio State universities (see Pest & Crop, May 8, "Don't Pull the Trigger Yet on Hybrid Maturities") suggests that corn hybrids' GDD needs lessen as planting dates are delayed. Extrapolation of those results to this year's situation are illustrated in Table 1.

For the time period June 17 - 23, corn planting can continue throughout southern Indiana using hybrid maturities that are earlier than usually planted. Careful consideration should be given to selecting earlier maturities that have strong disease tolerance/resistance ratings. Because of the risk of such late-planted fields being attractive to European corn borer infestation, the extra cost of early-maturity Bt hybrids would be worth the "insurance premium".

For the time period June 24 - 30, extremely early maturity corn hybrids (relative to the region) could still be planted, but be very particular about the disease tolerance characteristics of the available hybrids. As noted earlier, the extra cost of early-maturity Bt hybrids would be worth the "insurance premium" if they are available AND have good disease tolerance.

**Note on Planting Rates:** Do not make major adjustments to your usual planting rates. Delayed planting of corn, especially using shorter-statured early maturities, requires fairly aggressive populations to ensure complete canopy closure prior to pollination.

(Continued on Page 4.)

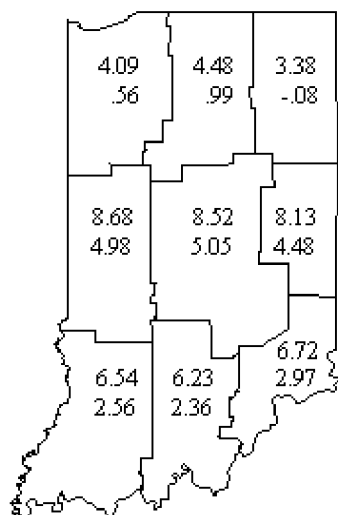
## Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning June 15, 1998

Area	Station	Air Temperature			Precipitation			Growing Degree Days		
		Max	Min	DN	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1
NW	Wanatah	75	57	-2	2.81	10.60	+1.33	115	881	+189
	Kentland	77	61	-1	4.43	13.85	+4.42	136	973	+159
	Winamac	75	60	-2	2.77	9.98	+.82	124	926	+138
NC	South Bend	73	59	-2	2.14	8.93	-.01	116	867	+154
	Waterford Mills	74	58	-3	2.15	9.41	+1.03	116	926	+174
NE	Prairie Heights	75	59	+0	2.50	8.48	-.39	124	929	+291
	Columbia City	75	60	+0	2.50	9.37	+.30	125	898	+187
	Fort Wayne	74	61	-2	2.49	10.44	+1.90	126	931	+165
	Bluffton	75	61	-2	2.81	10.03	+.70	127	949	+141
WC	West Lafayette	78	60	+0	5.77	16.17	+6.82	135	988	+202
	Perrysville	78	62	-2	5.16	16.46	+5.88	142	1018	+39
	Crawfordsville	78	60	+0	4.46	13.95	+4.66	139	954	+161
	Terre Haute 8s	81	62	+1	3.35	13.23	+3.17	152	1126	+212
C	Tipton	76	59	-1	4.46	15.12	+5.77	127	884	+121
	Indianapolis	78	63	-1	5.45	17.85	+8.48	146	1032	+127
	Indian Creek	78	63	+1	4.08	15.20	+5.19	146	1053	+186
EC	Farmland	76	60	+0	4.94	14.35	+5.00	131	946	+209
	Liberty	77	60	-1	3.52	15.38	+5.12	133	975	+113
SW	Vincennes	80	60	-2	2.83	20.27	+9.49	147	1104	+142
	Dubois	81	63	+1	1.61	16.18	+5.06	153	1075	+150
	Evansville	83	67	+1	.60	15.49	+4.95	175	1202	+109
SC	Bedford	80	61	+1	4.24	24.64	+13.84	150	1030	+136
	Louisville	81	67	+2	2.44	14.71	+4.17	170	1225	+163
SE	Butlerville	79	62	-1	3.38	18.05	+7.81	147	1049	+52

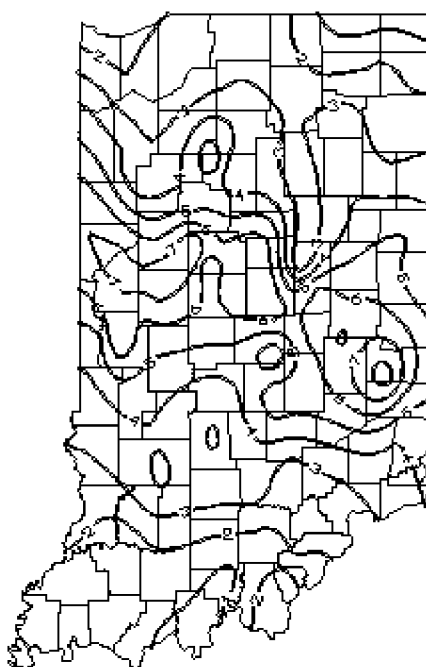
DN = departure from normal.

Growing Degree Days = daily mean - 50 (below 50 adjusted to 50, above 86 adjusted to 86.)

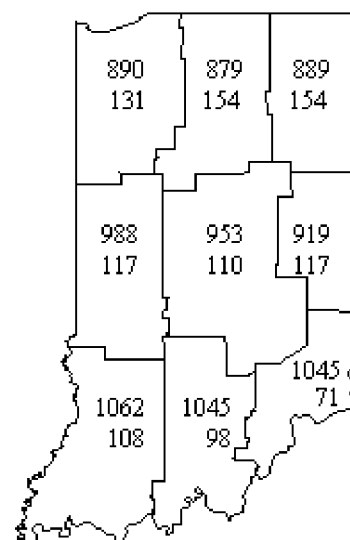
Rainfall for the Past 4 Weeks  
and Departure from Normal



Rainfall of 1 inch or more  
for the Past 7 Days  
as of Monday morning



Growing Degree Days  
and Departure since April 1



## Late Planting (continued)

Table 1. Approximate safe hybrid relative maturities for several planting date periods throughout southern Indiana.

Area of Indiana	Planting date period	Approximate safe hybrid CRM
Southwest	June 17 - 23	112
	June 24 - 30	106
S. Central	June 17 - 23	104
	June 24 - 30	99
Southeast	June 17 - 23	104
	June 24 - 30	99

Disclaimer to Table 1: Be aware that there are no agreed upon standards within the seed industry for assigning relative hybrid maturities. The hybrid CRMs listed in Table 1 correspond most closely to those used by Pioneer Hi-Bred Int'l, Inc. Given Pioneer's large market share in seed corn, almost every other seed corn company can likely tell you which of their hybrid maturities correspond to Pioneer hybrids with the CRMs listed in Table 1.

### **Fertilizer Considerations**

Given the late date, do not waste the time and effort of applying starter fertilizer to corn. If the planting window opens in the next week or two, all of your time should be devoted to planting seed. The soils are warm enough for rapid corn germination and development,

plus soil nitrogen has begun to increase due to the onset of N mineralization. Similarly, do not use valuable planting time to apply pre-plant nitrogen or other nutrients. Instead, plan on side-dressing nitrogen later after the corn has emerged.

Nitrogen application rates should be adjusted downward to account for the reduced yield potential of corn planted this late in the season. Estimate corn yield potential using a "1.5 bushels per acre per day after May 10" rule of thumb plus your own experience in recent years where planting was similarly delayed. As an example, a field that would "normally" yield 140 bushels if planted in late April might yield only 80 bushels if planted about June 20 (forty days after May 10 times 1.5 bushels per day). Such a yield potential would require no more than 80 pounds of available nitrogen.

### **Brief Comment on Replant Consideration**

What little corn was planted earlier throughout the region may not be the most uniform-looking fields ever seen and/or plant populations may be low or uneven. At this late date, think twice (or more) about replanting ugly fields. Even half a stand of reasonably healthy plants will likely have the same yield potential or greater of a full stand replanted in the next week or so.

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